

# 98th DIVISION



## IROQUOIS



**50 Years  
of Service**



**Major General Laddie L. Stahl  
Commanding General  
98th Division (Training)  
Rochester, New York**

Reservists of the 98th Division (Training), like Reservists everywhere, are a cross section of America itself. They are young, educated, proud and professional in both their civilian occupations and their Reserve assignments. They are as up-to-date as tomorrow and blessed with a heritage which goes back to the origins of America.

Statistically speaking, we in the 98th are three-and-one-half thousand strong and spread throughout the communities of upstate New York. Our mission is to train recruits in basic combat techniques, combat support skills and advanced individual occupational specialties. Preparation for this mission is accomplished both at home station and for two weeks each summer at Fort Dix, New Jersey; Camp Drum, New York; and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

In this changing world, amid turmoil, protests and internal criticism, it is indeed comforting to find so many young people, so many young citizen soldiers, determined to create a better world in which to live. This better world is symbolized by a strong, free nation whose freedom is due in part to those young men who provide the "strength in reserve" to the active Army forces.

Join with me in reviewing the proud fifty years of the 98th Division (Training).

Laddie L. Stahl  
MG, USAR  
Commanding



# FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE, A HISTORY OF THE 98th DIVISION

by

CPT Laurence W. Feasel  
B.S.S., D.M.G., M.A.  
Asst. Professor of History  
Monroe Community College

## Introduction

The 98th Division celebrates its 50th anniversary during a period of criticism of the military and of questioning the very advisability of preparedness. The history of this division mirrors the goals of military organization which too easily are forgotten in the hollow headlines of rising military expenditures in an inflationary economy and of incompetence and corruption found by self-righteous champions of the "public morality." Preparedness and service to the community are not page-one copy — scandal and cost over-run in defense spending unfortunately are. Regardless, preparedness and service to the community are vital dimensions to the U.S. Army and to the history of the 98th Division.

The "One Army" concept, with its recognition of reserve professionalism, is today's expression of a theme which runs throughout the division's life—preparedness. Through 38 years as an infantry division and 12 as a training division, the 98th has been a constituted military force available in three wars, originally envisioned for a fourth and ready today for any future contingency. The operational readiness of the division has been attested to beginning with the summer training of the 1920s, through World War II when the division was poised for the attack on Japan, and to the present annual

training ratings at Fort Dix, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Fort Leonard Wood, Fort Jackson, South Carolina and Camp Drum, New York.

Community service likewise is part of the division heritage. Divisional troops participated in manpower training programs during the Great Depression of 1929-37, flood relief in Kentucky in 1943 and numerous civic and charitable programs in up-state New York throughout the fifty years of its existence. In addition, the division was an integral part in the demilitarization, reconstruction and democratic development of Japan after World War II. It is in this community service dimension that we see the military in a role quite different from that revealed in a firepower demonstration—that of a builder of a better tomorrow. The Tennessee farmer who saw an amphibious jeep approaching to rescue him, and the Japanese who watched their former enemies help rebuild their shattered country must have viewed this khaki-clad Iroquois soldier quite differently from the Hollywood-conceived hero. And perhaps it is this view of the soldier which could quiet national hatreds.

*Our gods and our soldiers  
we like adore  
at the brink of danger  
not before*

—Francois Mauriac,  
French author

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Division Colors .....	Cover
Message from Major General Laddie L. Stahl .....	Page 1
98th Division Organized Reserve, 1921-1941 .....	Page 3
World War II, Preparation .....	Page 4
World War II, Deployment .....	Page 5
World War II, Occupation Duty .....	Page 6
98th Infantry Division in the 1950's .....	Page 7
98th Division (Training) .....	Page 10
The Iroquois Today .....	Page 12
Division Officers and the General Staff .....	Page 14
Units of the Division Today .....	Page 16
Unit Crests of the 98th Division .....	Back Cover



## 98th DIVISION, ORGANIZED RESERVE — 1921-1941

The 98th Division was organized as a part of this nation's defense after World War I. The National Defense Act of 1920 provided for a small active Army with substantial Reserve and National Guard forces. Interestingly, though, the division can claim two birthdays. It was formally established on 24 June 1921 as a division of the Organized Reserve assigned to II Corps (a relationship which would last off and on for 46 years.)

But the division had gone through initial steps of build-up earlier, during WWI. As combat on the Western Front remained static in early 1918, Army planners decided that additional divisions might be needed to bolster General "Black Jack" Pershing's American Expeditionary Force. Thus Headquarters, 98th Division was constituted on 23 July 1918 at Camp McClellan, Alabama. The division was organized on paper, a chief of staff and regimental commanders were chosen, and in October of the same year troop-fill commenced. But the Armistice between Germany and the Allies ended further action and the division was demobilized in November after four months of existence — never having been completely organized.

As officers returned from Europe and were discharged, the War Department realized that a pool of combat experience was being lost to the military. As a result, the Organized Reserve was formed.

The heraldry of the new 98th Division mirrored its geographical home. The colors selected for the insignia were those of the Dutch house of Nassau — one of the first patroon families to settle on the Hudson River in the colony of New Amsterdam which later, after English conquest, would become New York. The main feature of the insignia, an Indian head, symbolized the five nations of the Iroquois — the most powerful Indians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and renowned to this day for their highly developed system of representative government.

The men of the 98th Division in the 1920's faced severe problems. First, enlisted men were non-existent. A small cadre of officers kept the division alive. The absence of a conscription law, coupled with the popular feeling of a nation which wanted to return to "normalcy," made staffing nearly impossible.

Equipment availability was another major problem. Iroquois soldiers of this period would have welcomed even obsolete equipment. Hardware for training was in short supply and financing of the Organized Reserve program was precarious at best.



Officers of the 391st Infantry Regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, in July, 1937.  
LTC W. C. Emerson Commanding.



Federal funds were cut to the bone. One military historian forthrightly refers to this era as "the period of budgetary strangulation."

With the Depression, the mission of the division became oriented more closely to community service. The Army and its Reserve components were given responsibility for two major relief programs—the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Civilian Manpower Training Corps (CMTC). The CCC ultimately provided two million men with jobs and pay. Reserve officers from the 98th Division were among those called to active duty for periods up to three years to run the CCC camps. The CMTC was an activity of the Reserves dating from the 1920s. Each summer young men went to camps run by elements of the division for up to thirty days of military-related training. On the surface, the relationship would appear to have helped both the man and the unit in that the man drew pay for his services and the division had an additional manpower pool. However, these men joined only for summer training, and continuity in personnel over a few summers was not a feature of the program. So while the CMTC was of importance as a relief and training program it did not give the division the permanence in staffing which was necessary for a "ready force."

## WORLD WAR II — PREPARATION

America's bills for the preparedness shortcomings in the period 1920-1940 came due with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941. The military philosophy of 1920-1941 had been one of a small, expandable Army coupled with a large Reserve and National Guard force immediately available for mobilization in a national emergency. However, in early 1942, the financial, personnel and equipment plight of the Reserve forces prevented quick deployment.

Just 54 days after declaration of war the 98th Infantry Division became an active Army division, and later formed on 15 September 1942 at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. The troop fill-cycle started in November, 1942, with the geographical character of the division remaining through staffing with draftees from New York and the New England states.

In terms of organization the 98th was a triangular infantry division. The combat core consisted of three infantry regiments, three battalions of light field artillery, and a battalion of medium field

artillery. "Special Troops" included a medical battalion, engineer battalion, division headquarters and headquarters company, light maintenance ordnance company, signal company, quartermaster company, cavalry reconnaissance troop and a military police platoon.

Finally staffed and organized, the division began its training. During this training the 98th Division became involved in community service during the Spring, 1943 Kentucky floods. Iroquois soldiers participated in many rescue operations of beleaguered farmers and also worked in the fields to salvage crops. Local civic leaders sent numerous commendations and other expressions of thanks for a job well-done.

*'Bound for Tennessee —  
Yea, no kiddin'. I got it in the latrine.  
You did? — Yeh, I heard we move Saturday  
Night at 8. — Yeh, that's what they're saying.  
Hell, we'll be real veterans now.*

—from the "Seneca"  
(389th Inf. Reg. Magazine)



Artillery truck in convoy plows through hub-high mud at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, during spring field problem.



Amphibious jeeps' versatility proved helpful in rescue work in Kentucky.

After unit training, the division moved to Tennessee for combat maneuvers and from there to Camp Rucker, Alabama. By the time of arrival at Rucker the division had passed its readiness test, and had turned its attention to refresher training. Then came the wait for deployment.

During this period the Quartermaster General of the Army approved the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 98th Division "badge" (crest) which still is in use today. The colors red and blue symbolized the cooperation of the Infantry-Artillery team, the blank scroll implied "here upon our deeds will be inscribed," and the Indian head from the divisional insignia, and the nine-sided nonagon and the eight-sided octagon indicating the numerical designation of the division were incorporated.

The sojourn at Rucker took its toll. Luckily for morale the stay was not long. Before the division could get into the rut of garrison life, alert orders arrived. Then the training, personnel processing and equipment preparation called Preparation for Overseas Movement began.

## WORLD WAR II — DEPLOYMENT

*We're on a secret mission—don't say a word  
Running towns and racing telephone posts  
The muddy Mississippi—Minneapolis  
Kansas grain waving in the sunlight—curious people  
Ermined mountains—fish in the Columbia  
Slivers of tracks speeding past, front and rear  
Where we going? Who gives a damn!*

—from the "Seneca"  
(389th Inf. Reg. Magazine)

Finally there was movement. After more than eighteen months of training and testing, the division prepared for deployment. Morale soared at the prospect of doing something. The troop train, composed of troop sleepers (ancient converted Pullmans) and troop kitchen cars, carried its human cargo first to Fort Lawton, Washington, and then to Seattle for further movement to Hawaii.

On 19 April 1945, the troopships arrived at Oahu, Hawaii, where the Iroquois soldiers relieved the 33rd Division of the responsibility for defense of the Hawaiian Islands, and began training for Asiatic deployment. As soon as the unit had mastered village fighting, night patrolling—and hip firing, attention turned to amphibious training. Attack transport replaced troop ship in the GI's naval lexicon. Likewise "over the side" superseded "hit the ground" as the most frequently heard order.

To the GI's the mission was now clear—participation in one of General Douglas MacArthur's island-hopping exercises. They were close to the truth. What the War Department intended for the 98th Division was not an amphibious assault of some island, however, but "Operation Olympic," the invasion of Japan.

As the Pacific fleet and MacArthur's ground forces moved closer to the island empire, War Department strategists turned to planning the invasion of Japan. If they had any doubts as to the ferocity of the Japanese response to such a campaign, the kamikaze pilots and suicide infantry



Training in how to capture a village is provided by simulated "Nazi Village." This soldier is two steps ahead of an exploding mine.



squads of 1944 answered them. The planners called for two invasions of the home islands: "Operation Olympic" about 1 November 1945 on the island of Kyushu, and "Operation Coronet" about 1 March 1946 on Honshu. It was planned that the 98th Division would be one of thirteen divisions involved in the invasion of Kyushu. The Iroquois soldiers were alert and ready.

As the division continued its amphibious exercises in Hawaii, many troops, not aware of the role slated for the division, became disheartened as months and campaigns passed them by. Their attitude can be summed up in a short selection from "Seneca", the 389th Infantry Regiment's magazine.

*There's a war to be won, an you're  
The boys to do it. Let's have another beer.  
Let's have another problem—need the practice  
Let's have another inspection—your shoes are dirty  
When did you bite your nails last?  
And rumors fly—"and we invade Saipan"  
Then Iwo Jima—what a battle—my back is  
Getting bed sores. What a way to fight.  
Hold on, this is it.  
'What have you got on Oahu, Richardson?'  
Just the 98th and 20,000 cases of beer, Mac.'  
The hell with the 98th, General—  
Send me the 20,000 cases of beer.'  
And we stay and the beer goes to war.*

For 200 men, frustration was short-lived. This group trained with Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet and returned later as a combat experienced nucleus for the division. The 200 men participated in the Leyte Gulf landing in the Philippines by manning floating gun platforms. As MacArthur's forces waded ashore these Iroquois soldiers crewed 4.2mm mortars which were mounted on landing craft and protected the assault waves with mortar fire against the Japanese defenders. These men were awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge for their actions.

Meanwhile, on Hawaii, readiness training continued. Ultimately, however, the combat destiny of the division was not to be influenced by its scores on debarkation tests, but by an Army Air Force unit on the island of Tinian. The crew and weaponry aboard a B-29 bomber named Enola Gay cancelled the 98th Division's combat role. The aftermath of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings changed the situation in the Pacific radically. The Japanese people, imbued with the traditions of bushido and hari-kari, who were expected to fight to the death, were confused and unnerved by the unprecedented mass destruction. Japan capitulated.



Paperwork played a big role in preparedness—these men in the adjutant general's department at division headquarters.

## WORLD WAR II — OCCUPATION DUTY

Twenty-two days after Japan's surrender the 98th Division left Hawaii for occupation duty. Their mission was to secure an area on the main island of Honshu encompassing the industrial city of Osaka and the ancient imperial city of Kyoto. At the time of embarkation the War Department could not predict the reaction of the average Japanese citizen even though his government had capitulated, so the division went combat loaded, and landed on 27 September 1945, in assault formation.

There was no resistance, so the unit looked to the more mundane problem of finding troop billets in an area of responsibility which had been heavily bombed.

The division's occupation mission encompassed a four-part responsibility:

1. supervision of Japanese demobilization;
2. seizure and disposition of property and material belonging to their armed forces;
3. complete destruction of their war potential; and
4. reestablishment of the Japanese civilian economy.

In addition, the 98th Division was given a civil affairs responsibility, including:

1. assistance to and repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Japanese POW camps;
2. supervision of industrial reconversion to civilian purposes;
3. liquidation of certain banks;
4. intensification of the Japanese agricultural program in order to prevent famine; and
5. supervision of the Japanese distribution system.



These missions encompassed both military and civilian relief aspects — missions for which there had been no training. Nonetheless, the job was completed with distinction.

The major effort was the location, seizure and disposition of military supplies which often were hidden to prevent detection. During the 136 days that the 98th Division was in Japan, 1,902 supply caches were processed. The items handled included narcotics, silver (60 tons from the Imperial Mint at Osaka), weapons, ammunition, explosives (The Hirakata Arsenals alone yielded 3½ million shells and 3 million production dies of various types and sizes.), vehicles and uranium from the atomic research facility at the University of Kyoto.

Items which could be useful to the populace were turned over to the Japanese authorities for distribution. The effectiveness of the division in this mission can be measured by the fact that only fourteen targets out of nearly two thousand assigned were incomplete when the division was relieved of its occupation responsibilities.

The performance of other facets of the mission also was noteworthy. Division troops released 750 Chinese from Japanese POW camps, gave them medical care and processed them for home. In the area of industrial reconversion, more than 165 industries applied for operation permits and 60 began civilian production under the division's supervision.

There also were intangible aspects to the division's occupation role. The 98th Division handled all actions affecting the Japanese through their existing government structure, thus contributing to the development of responsible government. In addition, wartime press censorship was ended. Fraternization between division troops and the Japanese was immediate and widespread. There were no major incidents on either side. Significantly, two groups which had fought each other with a ferocity growing from hatred, not only co-existed but also developed friendships.

But there were problems too, such as finding adequate billets, and dealing with the declining morale of troops who had been in uniform since 1942 and wondered why they still were here now that the war was over. After 93 days of occupation, the problems of maintaining effectiveness were compounded when the first four thousand members of the '42 team rotated home.

On 5 January 1946 another 1,583 left. By the 120th day of occupation, the major portion of the division had left — officer strength was down by 250 and enlisted by 7,000. The new leadership

drafted contingency plans for basic and advanced training of replacements.

During the rotation period, the 98th Division was faced with a typhus epidemic in Osaka. The division medical battalion, understrength due to troop rotation, was thrown into civilian service and broke the back of the epidemic. When the U.S. Army Typhus Control Commission arrived later, it praised the division effort and offered additional support. The quick suppression of the typhus outbreak was to the credit of the dwindling number of Iroquois soldiers.

On 17 January 1946 the War Department notified the division that it would be relieved of its occupation duties by the 25th Infantry Division. The command was thus disbanded within 30 days after the departure of the '42 team. For a short time a unit called the 98th Provisional Detachment remained, but its only purpose was to close out the division's records. The fighting team from the mud of Camp Breckinridge, the division which had been destined for the invasion of Japan, retired its colors.

*And so it's build and build  
And dream and dream. And the day is near.  
But for now, just build and build.  
Paint and paint, police and police.  
Inspection today, inspection tomorrow. The day  
is near  
But for now, paint and police.  
Dream and Dream, the day is here.  
Stay with the outfit if you like,  
But me — hell, I'm going home.*

—from the "Seneca"  
(389th Inf. Reg. Magazine)

## 98th INFANTRY DIVISION, ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

Ten months after the division colors had been sheathed in Osaka, the Iroquois Division returned to Reserve status under provision of First United States Army General Order 152. Activation ceremonies were held on 18 April 1947 in Syracuse, New York amid the growing realization that a more dangerous form of war or a more demanding form of peace was evolving—the so-called "Cold War." The senior officer in attendance, Gen. Courtney Hodges, Commanding General of First Army, underscored the worry of the age:



Tank rolls down Main Street, Rochester, during Memorial Day parade in the Fifties.



Machine gun training.

*"In these uncertain days sometimes referred to as an uneasy Armistice, when our leaders are urging that America be kept strong and ready, the reorganization of our reserve divisions is of vital importance to the country. . . It is a continuously strong America which can make enduring peace."*

The Rochester Democrat & Chronicle trumpeted the challenge:

*"Sharply warned that America faces no 'breathing space' for mobilization for the next emergency, four crack upstate units of the Organized Reserve Corps, US Army last night rejoined the civilian backbone of the military might of the nation . . . The reservists . . . swung back into the preparedness role they carried before Pearl Harbor and accepted the challenge to preserve the integrity of the nation."*



Mechanics in motor pool.



Iroquois engineers at work during annual training at Camp Drum.

The division grew quickly from the early days of 1947, under Rochester's Colonel Kenneth C. Townsend, acting commander. Effective 1 November 1953 its combat-ready status was recognized as the division was advanced from initial activation to maintenance status. Also in 1953, the Office of Military History, Department of the Army, officially designated the unit the 98th (Iroquois) Infantry Division, thus recognizing its origins and heritage.

The 98th Infantry Division annually demonstrated its combat readiness in field training exercises at Camp Drum, New York. In addition, the division's command echelons exhibited ability to react with decisiveness in simulated invasions of Europe. These map exercises, like "Exercise Raindrop II" in 1956, emphasized the "One Army" concept by combining elements of the active Army, Reserve and National Guard.



Artillery crew at work.



Field Mass for officers and enlisted men at Camp Drum.



## 98th DIVISION (TRAINING) — USAR

1 April 1959 marked a decided change in mission and organization for the division — the 98th Infantry Division (USAR) was reorganized and redesignated the 98th Division (Training). The major components of the division were either reconstituted or inactivated. The regimental heritage, however, was retained — thus the 389th, 390th and 391st Infantry Regiments became BCT regiments, the 369th Field Artillery Battalion was transformed into an AIT regiment and the 368th Field Artillery Battalion was renumbered and designated the 98th Regiment (CST). The "veterans" of the old infantry division, many with combat service in World War II and Korea, made the adjustment to the new training role and diligently applied their experiences in making the recruit training realistic.

Throughout the 1960s the Department of the Army further refined the training division concept. But always the importance of heritage was given

high consideration. Even with implementation of the brigade concept, the regimental designations remained in the battalions.

With its new training mission, the 98th Division is required to perform, not practice, its mobilization mission. To test its preparedness, the division goes to the U.S. Army Training Center at Fort Dix, New Jersey, each summer and performs the actual training mission — from reception station to the BCT companies, to the classrooms, to the mess halls and the motor pool. The 98th Division has completed this realistic mission annually with distinction and superior ratings from the active Army.

The importance of this training mission cannot be overstated — a similar unit, the 100th Division, trained 36,000 troops in ten months when they were activated during the Berlin crisis in the early 1960s, thus relieving an entire active Army infantry division for other duties at the discretion of the President. The Iroquois soldier today is prepared for just such a contingency.

Perhaps the most dramatic innovation of the period was the Drill Sergeant concept. With the



Demonstrators from 392nd Regiment (AIT) at New York State Pavilion at World's Fair (1964).



Iroquois Drill Sergeant helps a trainee on the rifle range during annual training at Fort Dix, 1970.

Drill Sergeant, the professionalization of the training mission reached a new high. The Drill Sergeant program was conceived to achieve high quality training and to give added recognition and status to the basic training instructor. The first class of 98th Division Drill Sergeants was graduated from the Fort Dix Drill Sergeant School in 1967. Today there are 411 Drill Sergeants in the division.

In 1968, the division undertook the mission of training its own Drill Sergeants during home station and annual training. Every summer at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, division instructors, plus support teams, handle this specialized mission.

The division underwent further changes in 1968 — the brigade concept. The 389th Regiment became the 1st Brigade (BCT), headquartered in Schenectady; the 390th Regiment became the 2nd Brigade (BCT) headquartered in Buffalo; the 392nd Regiment became the 3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGINEER), headquartered in Ithaca, the only Engineer Pioneer unit in the Reserves; the 98th Regiment (CST) became the 4th Brigade (CST), headquartered in Buffalo; and the 391st Regiment became Committee Group, headquartered in Rochester. Also, in 1968, the 1209th U.S. Army Garrison unit in Syracuse was assigned to the 98th Division.

A further development of the division in the late 1960s and early 1970s was community action. For example, the Engineer Pioneers of the 3rd Brigade helped a Boy Scout troop build a bridge at a Boy Scout camp; the 4th Brigade helped clean up a cemetery in Olean, in conjunction with local veterans groups; and troops from Transportation Company, Support Battalion, used their vehicles to assist Operation Morale, a group sending packages to soldiers in Vietnam, and to cooperate with Monroe County civic groups ecology efforts, including metal can and glass recycling. Such community action efforts are a logical follow-up to the division's goodwill efforts during the floods in Kentucky in the 1940s and community service during the Depression.



Preparing soldiers for combat — 12,430 per cycle is the mission of the 98th Division.



## THE IROQUOIS TODAY

Today, as the 98th Division enters its second half-century, the challenges are great. VOLAR (the Army acronym for a professional volunteer force), declining defense appropriations and changing public attitudes toward the military all provide a dynamic framework for action. Through all, the division's answers are, and will continue to be:

**PREPAREDNESS:** Iroquois soldiers not only train for their mobilization mission, but demonstrate their skills every summer on instructional platforms from Fort Dix to Fort Leonard Wood.

**PROFESSIONALISM:** Doing the job is only one part of an individual's responsibility. How he performs it marks him as an amateur or as a professional. Trainees can tell the difference.

**PROFICIENCY:** The division's trainers, testers and technicians, with their varied military occupational specialties, must pull together and be able to do the job effectively.

**COMMUNITY SERVICE:** Being part of the community, and taking an active role in the happenings of the community, is another aspect of the citizen-soldier of the 98th Division.



Drill Sergeant assists basic trainee with equipment.



Reservists in Rochester cooperate with ecology groups in recycling cans and bottles.



Engineer "Pioneers" of the 3rd Brigade build a bridge.



Bakers school at Fort Dix.

**Our Mission: To Command, Control and Administer 12,430 Trainees Per Cycle, To Make Soldiers of Young Americans.**



Drill Sergeant engages in nose-to-nose training in pugil stick training, while BG Lester W. Grawunder observes.



Keeping score during PT (physical training) test.



Sergeant coaches during M-16 training at Fort Dix.



Tester at Proficiency Park, testing site at the end of 8-week basic training.



Drivers training at Fort Dix, one of the seven CST specialties.



**Brigadier General Lester W. Grawunder**  
Assistant Division Commander



**Brigadier General Frank Albanese**  
Assistant Division Commander



**Colonel Ernest C. Burkhart**  
CO, 1st Brigade (BCT)



**Colonel Raymond M. Klimbal**  
CO, 2nd Brigade (BCT)



**Colonel Harry S. Parmelee**  
CO, 3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)



**Colonel Myron S. Lewis**  
CO, 4th Brigade (CST)



**Colonel Martin J. Holloran**  
CO, 98th Committee Group



**Colonel John A. Colborn**  
CO, 1209th U. S. Army Garrison



**Colonel Norbert J. Rappi**  
Chief of Staff



**LTC Sanford J. Liebschutz**  
AC/S, G-1



**Major Richard W. Wambach**  
AC/S, G-2



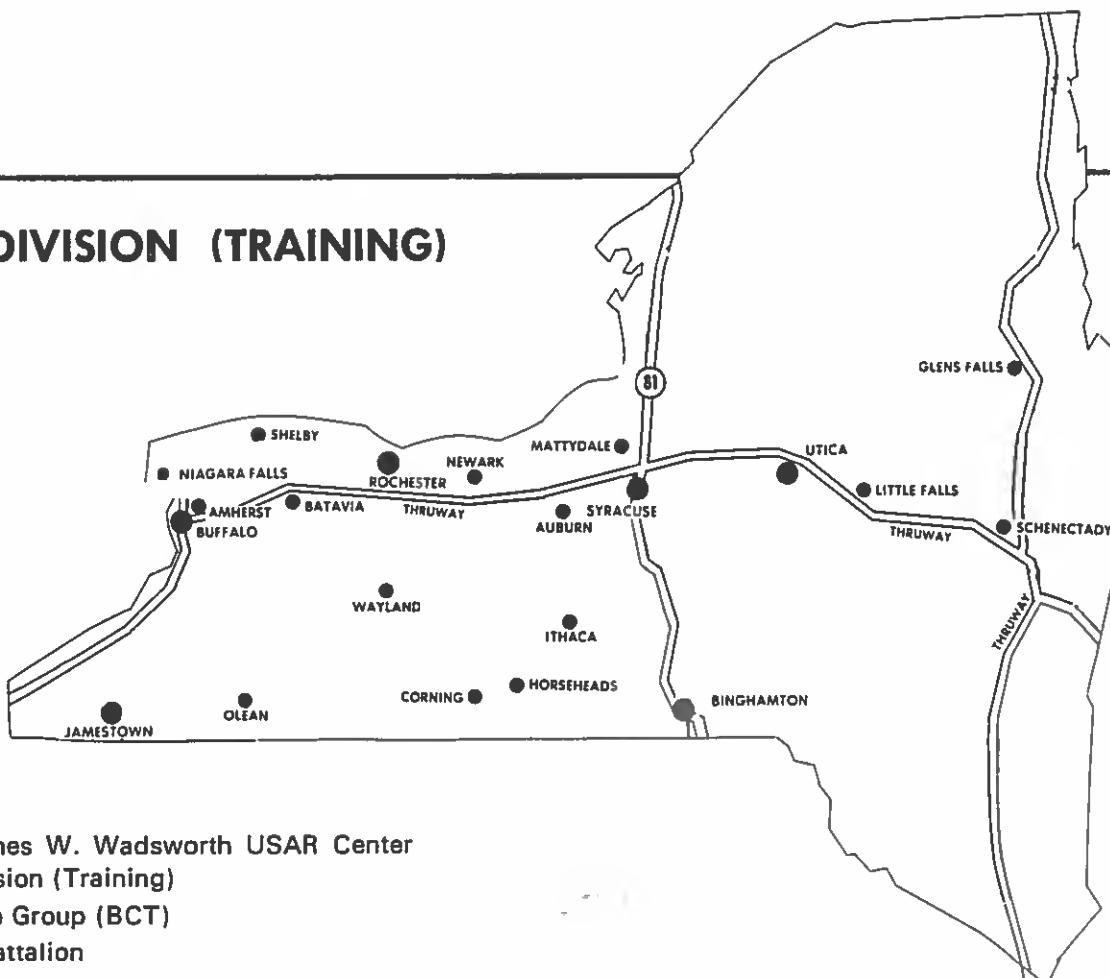
**LTC Robert Scott**  
AC/S, G-3



**LTC George H. Brown**  
AC/S, G-4



## THE 98th DIVISION (TRAINING)



**ROCHESTER:** James W. Wadsworth USAR Center  
HHC, 98th Division (Training)  
98th Committee Group (BCT)  
98th Support Battalion  
HHD and Band and Co. A,B, 98th Support  
Battalion.

**SCHENECTADY:** SGT Horace D. Bradt USAR  
Center

HHD, 1st Brigade (BCT)  
Co. A,E, 1st Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)

**GLENS FALLS:** USAR Sub Center  
HHD, 1st Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)  
Co. B,C,D, 1st Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)

**AUBURN:** USAR Sub Center  
Co. A, 3rd Battalion (391st Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)

**AMHERST:** USAR Center  
HHD, 2nd Brigade (BCT)  
HHD, 1st Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)  
Co. A,B,C,D,E, 1st Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)  
HHD, 4th Brigade (CST)  
HHD, 1st Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
Co. A,B,C,D, 1st Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
HHD, 1st Battalion (391st Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)

Co. A,B,C, 1st Battalion (391st Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
HHD, 3rd Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
Co. A,B, 3rd Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
Leadership Academy, 98th Division (Training)

**BATAVIA:** USAR Sub Center  
HHD, 2nd Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)  
Co. B,C,D,E, 2nd Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)

**NIAGARA FALLS:** USAR Center  
HHD, 3rd Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)  
Co. A,B,C,D,E, 3rd Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)

**SHELBY:** USAR Sub Center  
Co. A, 2nd Battalion (390th Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)

**ITHACA:** SGT Reynold J. King USAR Center  
HHD, 3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGINEER)  
Co. C,E,F, 2nd Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)



**HORSEHEADS:** CPT Alden D. Allen USAR Center  
HHD, 2nd Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)  
Co. A,B,D, 2nd Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)  
Weapons and Weapons Equipment Committee,  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)

**BINGHAMTON:** USAR Center  
HHD, 3rd Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)  
Co. A,B,C,D,E,F, 3rd Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)  
Tactics Committee, 3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)

**CORNING:** CPL Frank W. Hayes USAR Center  
HHD, 1st Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)  
Co. A,B,C, 1st Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)

**MATTYDALE:** William H. Seward USAR Center  
HHD, 3rd Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)  
Co. A,B,C,D,E, 3rd Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)  
HHD, 3rd Battalion (391st Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)  
Co. B,C,D,E, 3rd Battalion (391st Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)  
Special Training (BCT)  
1209th U. S. Army Garrison

**LITTLE FALLS:** USAR Center  
Co. A,B, 2nd Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)

**UTICA:** Elihu Root USAR Center  
HHD, 2nd Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)  
Co. C,D,E, 2nd Battalion (389th Regt)  
1st Brigade (BCT)

**NEWARK:** USAR Center  
HHD, 2nd Battalion (391st Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)  
Co. A,B,C,D,E, 2nd Battalion (391st Regt)  
2nd Brigade (BCT)

**WAYLAND:** SGT H. Grover O'Connor USAR Center  
Co. D,E,F, 1st Battalion (392nd Regt)  
3rd Brigade (AIT) (ENGR)

**JAMESTOWN:** USAR Center  
Co. A,C, 2nd Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
Mechanics Committee, 2nd Battalion  
(98th Regt) 4th Brigade (CST)

**OLEAN:** USAR Center  
HHD, 2nd Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)  
Co. B, 2nd Battalion (98th Regt)  
4th Brigade (CST)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to extend his appreciation to MG Laddie Stahl, BG Lester Grawunder, COL Norbert Rapp, COL Harry Parmelee, COL Elwood Snider, LTC Paul Harrington USAF-Ret., and CPT Michael Sunshine for their assistance in suggesting avenues of research and proofreading the text. My special thanks also to SSG Ted Warmbold for editing and handling layout for the booklet. Comments and questions with regard to the booklet are invited and should be forwarded to the Division Historian, 2035 North Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14609.



**Headquarters  
98th Division**



**392nd Regiment**



**389th Regiment**



**98th Regiment**



**391st Regiment**



**390th Regiment**